

I. MENSES. Implē mēnsēs et numeralia ordinalia:

<u>Iānuārius</u>	mēnsis est	(I)	<u>primus</u>
<u>Februārius</u>	mēnsis est	(II)	<u>secundus</u>
<u>Mārtius</u>	mēnsis est	(III)	<u>tertius</u>
<u>Aprīlis</u>	mēnsis est	(IV)	<u>quārtus</u>
<u>Maius</u>	mēnsis est	(V)	<u>quintus</u>
<u>Iūnius</u>	mēnsis est	(VI)	<u>sextus</u>
<u>Iulius</u>	mēnsis est	(VII)	<u>septimus</u>
<u>Augustus</u>	mēnsis est	(VIII)	<u>octāvus</u>
<u>September</u>	mēnsis est	(IX)	<u>nonus</u>
<u>Octōber</u>	mēnsis est	(X)	<u>decimus</u>
<u>November</u>	mēnsis est	(XI)	<u>undecimus</u>
<u>December</u>	mēnsis est	(XII)	<u>duodecimus</u>

II. Implē vocābula: N.B. You will need to change some endings.

- annus diēs dīmidius ducentī duodecim igitur mēnsis
nōmināre nunc postrēmus saeculum sexāginta tempus trēcentī
tunc vel
1. Annus dividitur in duodecim mēnsēs.
 2. Iānuārius mēnsis annī prīmus est.
 3. December est mēnsis annī postrēmus.
 4. In annō sunt trēcentī sexāgintā diēs quinque.
 5. Saeculum est centum annī.
 6. Duo saecula sunt ducentī annī.
 7. Centum annī vel saeculum est longum tempus.
 8. Mēnsis Iānuārius ā deō Iānō nōminātur.
 9. Multīs annīs ante nostra tempora, Mārtius mēnsis prīmus erat.
 10. Tunc Octōber mēnsis octāvus erat.
 11. Nunc autem Iānuārius est mēnsis prīmus; igitur October est mēnsis decimus.
 12. Sex mēnsēs sunt dīmidia pārs annī.

III. Declinā: aestās brevis, tempus breve, nox obscura

	<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	<u>Sg.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>
Nom	aestās brevis	aestātēs brevēs	tempus breve	tempora brevīa	nox obscura	noctēs obscurae
Acc	aestātem brevem	aestātēs brevēs	tempus breve	tempora brevīa	noctem obscuram	noctēs obscurās
Gen	aestātis brevis	aestātum brevium	temporis brevis	temporum brevium	noctis obscurae	noctium obscurarum
Dat	aestāti brevī	aestātibus brevibus	temporī brevī	temporibus brevibus	noctī obscurae	noctibus obscurīs
Abi	aestāte brevī	aestātibus brevibus	tempore brevī	temporibus brevibus	nocte obscurā	noctibus obscurīs

CAPITULUM XIII

IV. Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quot mēnsēs sunt in annō? *Sunt duodecim mēnsēs in annō.*
2. Quī mēnsis est primus? *Primus est Iānuārius mēnsis*
3. Quī mēnsis est nōnus? *Nōnus est September mēnsis*
4. Quot diēs habet annus? *Annus habet trecentōs sexagintā quīque diēs*
5. Quid est saeculum? *Saeculum est centum anni.*
6. Ā quō nominātur mēnsis Iānuārius? *Mēnsis Iānuārius ā deo Iānō nominātur*
7. Quot oculōs habet Iānus? *Iānus habet quatuor oculōs*
8. Ā quō ^{virō} mēnsis septimus nōmen habet? *Septimus mēnsis habet nōmen ā Iulio Caesare.*
9. Ante tempus Iulii Caesaris quod nōmen eī mēnsi erat? *Ante tempus Iulii Caesaris eī mēnsi nōmen erat Quintilis.*
10. Ante tempus Iulii Caesaris quod nōmen erat mēnsi octāvō?

Ante tempus Iulii Caesaris mēnsi octāvō erat Sextilis

V. NUMERĪ DIFFICILĒS

Scribe Anglicē:

1. ducentī	<u>200</u>	11. dīmidia pars	<u>1/2</u>
2. sexagintā	<u>60</u>	12. quārta pars	<u>1/4</u>
3. quīnquāgintā	<u>50</u>	13. duodecima pars	<u>1/12</u>
4. duodecim	<u>12</u>	14. tertia pars	<u>1/3</u>
5. trecentī	<u>300</u>	15. sexta pars	<u>1/6</u>
6. ūnus et trigintā	<u>31</u>	16. decimus	<u>10th</u>
7. ūndetrīgintā	<u>29</u>	17. duodecimus	<u>12th</u>
8. vīgintī	<u>20</u>	18. quīndecim	<u>15</u>
9. duodēvigintī	<u>18</u>	19. vīcēsīmus	<u>20th</u>
10. duodetrīgintā	<u>28</u>	20. septīmus	<u>7th</u>

VI. ADIĒCTĪVA SUPERLĀTĪVA

Scribe Latīnē:

1. the coldest time tempus frigidissimum
2. the shortest month mēnsis brevissimus
3. the longest river flumen longissimum
4. the clearest night nox clārissima
5. the heaviest snow nix gravissima
6. the highest mountain mons altissimus
7. the brightest star stella clarissima
8. the darkest day dies obscurissimus

VII. DĒCLĪNĀTIO QUINTA / ADIĒCTĪVA SUPERLĀTĪVA. Implē: the longest day

SINGULARIS		PLURALIS	
NOM.	<u>diēs longissimus</u>		<u>diēs longissimī</u>
ACC.	<u>diē longissimum</u>		<u>diēs longissimōs</u>
GEN.	<u>diēt longissimī</u>		<u>diērum longissimōrum</u>
DAT.	<u>diēt longissimō</u>		<u>diēbus longissimīs</u>
ABL.	<u>diē longissimō</u>		<u>diēbus longissimīs</u>

VIII. Scribe Latine:

1. April has thirty days.

Mēnsis Aprilis habet trīgintā diēs
mēnst Aprilī sunt trīgintā diēs

2. February is twenty-eight days long.

Mēnsis Februārius est longus duodetrīgintā diēs

3. A Roman day has twelve hours.

Diēs Rōmānus habet duodecim horās

4. The last part of the day is evening.

Postrema pars diēt est vesper.

5. The beginning of the day is morning.

Initium diēt est māne.

6. The number of days is three hundred sixty-five.

Numerus diērum est trēcentī sexāgintā quīque.

IX. ABLATIVE OF TIME

Ex: *nocte* = at night; *diē primō* = on the first day; *mense Septembrī* = in September

Scribe Latine:

1. at noon	<i>meridiē</i>	6. on the Ides	<i>Idibus</i>
2. in the evening	<i>vesperō</i>	7. on the Nones	<i>Nōnīs</i>
3. in March	<i>mēse Martiō</i>	8. in the winter	<i>hieme</i>
4. in April	<i>mēse Aprilī</i>	9. in the summer	<i>aestate</i>
5. on the Kalends	<i>Kalendīs</i>	10. in the first hour	<i>primā horā</i>

X. READING *quam*

quam = as, than, whom, which, how

1. Lūna nōn tam clāra est quam sol. *The moon is not as bright as the sun.*
2. Quam longus est mēnsis November? *How long is the month November?*
3. Lūna, quam sol illustrat, nōn stēlla est. *The moon, which the sun lights up, is not a star.*
4. Mēse Decembrī noctēs sunt longiōrēs quam diēs. *In the month December the nights are longer than the days.*
5. Mēnsis quīntus nōmen habet ā deā, Maiā, quam Rōmānī deam aestatis vocant.
the fifth month has its name from the goddess Maia, whom the Romans called the goddess of summer.

XI. Scribe Latine:

1. Which star is the brightest? *Quae stella est clarissima?*
2. Morning is before noon. *Māne est ante meridiem.*
3. The time from the sixth hour to the twelfth hour is afternoon. *Tempus ab sextā horā usque ad duodecimam horam est post meridiem.*
4. March was the first month; Quintilis was the fifth. *Martius erat primus mēnsis, Quintilis quīntus.*

CAPITULUM XIII

XII. TEMPORA RŌMĀNA

Explain each of the following Roman concepts of time:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. diēs | <u>from dawn to dusk</u> | 7. post merīdiem | <u>after noon</u> |
| 2. nox | <u>from dusk to dawn</u> | 8. prīma hōra | <u>the first hour</u> |
| 3. māne | <u>morning</u> | 9. postrēma hōra | <u>the last hour</u> |
| 4. vesper | <u>evening</u> | 10. Kalendae | <u>the 1st of each month</u> |
| 5. meridiēs | <u>noon</u> | 11. Nōnae | <u>the 5th or 7th of each month</u> |
| 6. ante merīdiem | <u>before noon</u> | 12. Idūs | <u>the 13th or 15th of each month</u> |

XIII. READING ROMAN DATES

N.B. Trīgintā diēs habet September
Aprīlis, Iūnius, et November
Omnēs aliī habent ūnum et trīgintā
Praeter Februārium, quī habet duodētrīgintā.

Look at the chart on page 312

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kal. Iun. | <u>June 1</u> | 10. a.d. III Non. Apr. | <u>April 3</u> |
| 2. Kal. Mai. | <u>May 1</u> | 11. a.d. IV Id. Sept. | <u>September 10</u> |
| 3. Non. Dec. | <u>December 5</u> | 12. a.d. V Non. Mai. | <u>May 3</u> |
| 4. Non. Mar. | <u>March 7</u> | 13. a.d. VIII Id. Nov. | <u>November 6</u> |
| 5. Non. Feb. | <u>February 5</u> | 14. a.d. X Kal. Mai. | <u>April 22</u> |
| 6. Id. Apr. | <u>April 13</u> | 15. a.d. IX Kal. Sept. | <u>August 24</u> |
| 7. Id. Iul. | <u>July 15</u> | 16. a.d. XII Kal. Oct. | <u>September 20</u> |
| 8. Id. Oct. | <u>October 15</u> | 17. a.d. V Kal. Feb. | <u>January 28</u> |
| 9. Id. Ian. | <u>January 13</u> | | |

XIV. DĒCLĪNATIŌ QUĪNTA

For each of the following sentences:

1. translate the sentence

2. fill in the correct form of the word *diēs*

Day is the time from morning to evening

- Diēs est tempus ā mane ad vesperum.
Evening is the end of day.
- Vesper est finis diēi.
the 12th day before the Kalends of April is called an equinox.
- Ante diem duodecimum Kalendās Aprīlēs *aquinoctium* dīcitur.
April has 365 days
- Annus trecentōs sexāgintā quinque diēs habet.
the number of days is 365.
- Numerus diērum est trēcentī sexāgintā quinque.
In the summertime, the days are longer than the nights
- Aestāte diēs sunt longiōrēs quam noctēs.
months begin from the days which are called the Kalends
- Mēnsēs incipiunt ab diēbus quī Kalendae nominantur.
To the first day of the month the name is "Kalends"
- diēi primō mēnsis nomen est *Kalendae*.
To the first days of the months the names are "Kalends"
- Primīs mēnsium diēbus nomina sunt *Kalendae*.
At noon or at the sixth hour the sun is highest in the sky
- Merī diē vel horā sextā sol altissimus in caelō est.